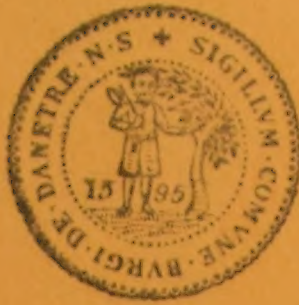


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BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the

Y E A R 1 9 6 1



DAVENTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Telephone:
Daventry 2175

Health Dept.,
Moot Hall,
DAVENTRY,
Northants.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Daventry.


I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the town incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector.

Each year the Medical Officer has this opportunity to present an assessment of the health of the Town. The environment continues to improve. The cramped badly constructed older parts of the central area are gradually being cleared, and, in a number of places, replaced by good new buildings. A fine new town with healthy living and working conditions is emerging elsewhere. Recreational facilities are also available, and at the time of writing the swimming pool is complete and functioning well. The statistics also appear satisfactory, but health cannot be judged by statistics and external environment alone, and one must hope that the full spiritual potential of the people will also be achieved.

Indeed, it would appear that prosperity itself is creating its own problems, and in many instances health may depend on individual rectitude and good sense. I relate a few instances where already individual action could prevent ill health; we find early and severe dental decay and obesity, especially in children, which is often due to overindulgence in unsuitable foods; early death from arterial disease, in some, which may be due to lack of physical exercise and again faulty dietary habits; the ever increasing number of deaths from cancer of the lung which can be due to heavy cigarette smoking; the high number of deaths on the road and in the home, nearly all of which could have been prevented by consideration and forethought; finally there is the high incidence of crime especially among juveniles, and of mental ill health. Thus as environmental conditions improve it becomes more than ever necessary for those concerned with the prevention of illness to direct their efforts towards the health education of the individual.

The town continues to expand, and the population increased this year was from 5,600 to 5,820. Once again this is mainly due to industrial growth.

There was a decline in the Birth Rate of 11 on last year. The Crude Rate being 21.8 (S.R.20.4) and is in advance of the national figure of 17.4.



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There were 86 deaths during the year, showing a rise of 10 on last year's figure, and giving a Crude Rate of 14.7 and a Standardised rate of 10.5, which is well below the national figure of 12. The high Crude Rate being due to the presence in the town of an institution for the aged. Once again the deaths show a preponderance of those diseases which occur in the more elderly members of the community, that is diseases of heart and circulation and the cancers, and a decline in deaths from infectious illness.

However there were four deaths from influenza, three from pneumonia and two from bronchitis. These deaths occurring often as terminal events in the elderly or in those persons whose health has already been undermined from other causes.

There was a decline in the notification of infectious diseases, the number falling from 119 to 64, this was largely due to a fall in measles notifications from 87 to 48. 12 cases of Sonné dysentery were reported. Cases were confined to a few families and in each the small family outbreak was contained. The schools continue to be supplied with paper hand towels and adequate numbers of wash basins.

My warning of last year of the possibility of the introduction of smallpox by air travel was timely, as unfortunately such an unhappy event has occurred. However the County of Northamptonshire escaped infection. In certain areas some panic occurred and once more the need of primary vaccination of infants is stressed.

The campaign against poliomyelitis proceeded and further large numbers received vaccination including 503 receiving fourth injections. I wish to express my very considerable satisfaction at the figure for diphtheria immunization. I expressed gratification last year but this has been further surpassed this year, and have risen from 120 to 147. As there were 127 births in the town one can assume an acceptance rate of a hundred per cent, and I consider this to be a remarkable achievement. Both public, doctors and nurses are to be congratulated, and the hope is expressed that this high figure will continue. The number of those receiving booster immunization is also high.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the high standard of medical care which this town receives; and to thank the general practitioners for their competence and for their genial co-operation with both myself and the Public Health Inspector.

As people are living longer, many of the residents of the town are now over 65, and increasingly the needs of the older members of the community will have to be considered. A report of the activities of the Darby and Joan club is included, and our grateful thanks are expressed to the ladies who give so generously of their time to this good cause. There is as yet no Meals on Wheels Service, and it is to be hoped that one day such a service will be provided in the town.

Good progress was made in eradicating unfit dwellings and a total of 19 condemned properties were demolished. It was unfortunate that the building of Council houses stopped during the year due to financial restrictions. The number of applications for accommodation is once more rising though 20 Council houses became vacant and were re-let to families on the waiting list. In contrast to this unhappy position I am able to report that the rate of private house building was again very high and 54 dwellings were completed and occupied.

For many years the discharge of a bad sewage effluent has been a serious health problem but this has now been overcome by building a complete new sewage treatment works.

In conclusion thanks are due to the Public Health Inspector, and all who contributed in any way towards the compilation of this report, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for help and encouragement, and to the County Medical Officer of Health for details of preventive measures against infectious diseases.

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1962.

BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Councillor Mrs. L.F. Borton (Chairman)

Aldermen L.B. Butcher, G. Williams

Councillors A.F. Crisp, J.E. Lodge, T.R. Webb,
J.K. Price, R.B. Moser

Public Health Officers of the Borough of Daventry:

Joan M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Also holds the appointment of

Medical Officer of Health, Daventry Rural District Council

Medical Officer of Health, Brixworth Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health

and

County School Medical Officer

G.N. Schofield, R.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Public Health Inspector

Certified Inspector of Meat and Foods,
Shops Act Inspector,
Petroleum Officer.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1961

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	3,633
Population	...	...	...	5,820
Number of separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	1,881
Rateable Value 1961 (April)	...	...	...	£98,131
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£400.2.6d.

LIVE BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 estimated population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate E & W
Legitimate	66	58	124		17.4
Illegitimate	-	3	3		
	66	61	127	21.8	
				(SR. 20.4)	

STILL BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 live and still births)

2	-	2	15.5	18.7
---	---	---	------	------

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

Male	Female	Total
68	61	129

INFANT DEATHS

	Male	Female		
Total	-	-	Nil	21.4
Legitimate	-	-		
Illegitimate	-	-		

INFANT MORTALITY: (Rate per 1000 live births) Total Nil

"	"	"	"	Legitimate	Nil
"	"	"	"	Illegitimate	Nil

NEONATAL (1st 4 weeks)

	Male	Female		
Total	-	-	Nil	15.5
Legitimate	-	-	Nil	
Illegitimate	-	-	Nil	

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	2%
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live births & still births	...	.33

DEATHS (all causes) Male Female Total Rate Rate E & W

40	46	86	14.7	12
			(SR. 10.5)	

MORTALITY TABLE 1961

Cause of Death		Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	.....	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	.....	-	-	-
Diphtheria	.....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	.....	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	.....	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	-	-	-
Measles	.....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases		-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.....	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	.....	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.....	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		3	2	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.....	-	1	1
Diabetes	.....	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system		4	6	10
Coronary disease, angina	.....	6	6	12
Hypertension with heart disease	.....	-	1	1
Other heart disease	.....	4	12	16
Other circulatory disease	.....	4	1	5
Influenza	.....	3	1	4
Pneumonia	.....	3	-	3
Bronchitis	.....	1	1	2
Other disease of respiratory system		-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.....	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	.....	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		3	5	8
Motor vehicle accidents	.....	-	-	-
All other accidents	.....	2	1	3
Suicide	.....	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	.....	-	-	-
TOTALS		40	46	86

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OVER PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1957	4870	83	17.04	2	24.09	70	14.37
1958	5040	96	19.05	1	10.4	94	18.6
1959	5290	105	19.8	2	19.0	93	17.6
1960	5600	138	24.6	4	29.0	76	13.6
1961	5820	127	21.8 (S.R.20.4)	-	-	86	14.7 (S.R.10.5)

SECTION A

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA

The acreage of the Town is 3,633 and the population is now 5820.

Daventry is one of the Ancient Boroughs and received its first charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1576. For many years Daventry was a prosperous market town, with its wide rural boundaries and its central, although rather cramped, urban area. It was a busy coaching centre, and the latter provided its main industry, that of whip making. With the disappearance of the coach, employment was provided by the boot and shoe industry and later by addition of the B.B.C. Transmitting Station at Borough Hill.

The character of the town is now changing. Since 1953/54 when a large tapered roller bearing factory of British Timken was established to the North of the Town, there has been steady increase of population. The old town still remains, but what is virtually a new town with its well spaced modern dwellings, is arising to the North and South. Further industrial expansion and development is expected, and a new era of progress and prosperity is anticipated for the town.

POPULATION

The census took place in 1961 and the estimated mid-year population calculated by the Registrar General, was 5,820 representing an increase of 220 on the 1960 figure. Natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was calculated to be 41, the difference being due mainly to movement into the town in connection with industrial expansion.

DEATHS

86 deaths compared with 76 for the previous year, gave a crude rate of 14.7 compared with 13.6 for 1960. (S.R.10.5)

Once again nearly half the deaths are caused by diseases of the heart and circulation making a total of 44 deaths. 12 from coronary artery disease, 10 from vascular lesion of the nervous system and 22 from other heart and circulatory disease. A further 14 deaths occurred from cancers and leukaemia 3 from cancer of the lung, all in males.

Thus the pattern of death is largely from the older age groups, and is therefore caused by the conditions of degeneration and the cancers which usually occur in the latter years of life. Arterial disease may, however, attack earlier in some than in others as evidenced by the mounting toll of coronary and other arterial disease in males, often in the prime of life.. The causes of arterial disease still elude us. Factors which may contribute

to its early incidence may include lack of adequate physical activity, stress, faulty diet, cigarette smoking and certain hereditary factors. Man no longer hunts or labours to produce his food, and in the majority his working life is sedentary.

The causes of cancer, of which there were 14 deaths, are still unknown. Cancer education and the recognition of early symptoms with their prompt diagnosis and immediate treatment may, however, save many lives.

The respiratory infections still take their toll though less than formerly. This year there were 4 deaths from influenza, 3 deaths from pneumonia, and 2 deaths from bronchitis. The great majority of deaths from pneumonia are in those whose health is already undermined from age or other causes and is as such only a terminal event.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 127 giving a rate of 21.8 (S.R.20.4) per thousand live births. The national rate of 17.4 is far exceeded in Daventry.

INFANT DEATHS

There were none. This is pleasing to record.

STILLBIRTHS

There were 2 stillbirths.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

3 illegitimate births took place during the year, the same as in 1960.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is available for work in connection with the diagnosis and control on Infectious Diseases. It is situated adjacent to Northampton General Hospital. The co-operation and able service which is always provided is greatly appreciated.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

General medical surgical and infectious disease cases are moved by unit of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held in Daventry on the third Friday of each month.

A Permanent Dental clinic has been established at the Secondary Modern School and regular sessions are held.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases suffering from tuberculosis are treated at Creton or Rushden hospitals

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee continued to serve both the Borough and the surrounding Rural District.

Since August 1955 a chest clinic service has been instituted at fortnightly intervals at the Danetre Hospital, and continues to be of great service to local patients.

NURSING AT HOME

Health visitors, District Nurses and Midwives are provided by the County Council. The services of a permanent full time health visitor, resident in the town is much appreciated.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This Service is also provided by the County Council, and is of particular value both in illness domiciliary maternity cases and for old people who may with the assistance of a home help remain at home rather than be sent to an institution.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

All infectious disease cases, excepting only Tuberculosis sufferers, are treated at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, while general medical and surgical cases receive treatment at Danetre Hospital, Northampton General Hospital or Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Darby & Joan Club

We thank Mrs. M. Edwards for the following information:-

There are approximately 70 members in the club of which there are only 6 males, probably because some of the husbands are continuing work after retiring age, but many of the lady members bring their husbands along when they go on outings.

The club meetings are held each Thursday afternoon and these take a form of a social meeting when games etc. are played and afterwards a tea is provided by four W.V.S. helpers who give the food free of charge. There is a charge of 4d. for each person attending and this covers the milk and tea, also each member pays a 1d. a week subscription. Outings are held four times each year and in addition there are several parties given for the old people. These are very well attended. A party is given by the W.V.S., by the Mayor, the Daventry & District Prize Silver Band and occasionally by one or two private people. Outside activities include visits to other clubs in the surrounding district. The expenses for the outings come out of funds and here the excellent donations received make this possible.

The club also sent 22 members, last year, for a week's holiday to Clacton under the Northamptonshire County Welfare Committee who organised this at a cost of 5 gns. per person which covered all travelling and hotel expenses. The club organised a saving group and some of the older people saved up for holidays and Christmas. The following members of the W.V.S. are in charge.

W.V.S. Centre Organiser	- Mrs. E.C. Masters
Club Leader	- Mrs. M. Edwards
Treasurer	- Mrs. J.H. Issott

Thanks are expressed to Ladies of this Organisation who by their service do so much to help the old people.

National Assistance Act 1947 Sec. 47 (Amendment 1951)

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

SERVICES FOR OLD PEOPLE

The following provide services for old people:-

1. The National Health Service
 - (a) General Practitioner Service
 - (b) Hospital and Specialist Services including the Almoner Service.
2. The County Council
 - (a) The Health Department
 1. District Nurses
 2. Health Visitors
 3. Home Helps
 4. Chiropody Service
 5. Certain home equipment where necessary
 - (b) The Welfare Department
 1. Part III accommodation and homes
 2. Special services for Blind etc., and home fittings where necessary.
3. The National Assistance Board

Financial help where necessary.
4. The District Council

Homes for the Aged, Flats and in some cases Flatlets with Warden Supervision.
5. Voluntary Organisations

These are many and services vary in different areas. They include Holiday schemes in which old people are taken on seaside holidays in off season times. The Darby and Joan Clubs. "Meals on Wheels" Service, and Home Visiting. The Womens Voluntary Service very often undertake many of the above duties, while in other areas local voluntary Committees run the various organisations. The Rural Communities Council together with the Old Peoples Welfare Committee provide co-operation between the various services.

Your Medical Officer of Health having a special interest in the welfare of the aged and by virtue of her appointment both to the

District and the County Council and by her relationship with other Medical colleagues endeavours to fulfil the function of co-operation and co-ordination between these many agencies. Many cases of breakdown can be prevented by early application of these services.

Voluntary organisations have also requested that your Medical Officer should give lectures and talks and each invitation received is accepted and fulfilled.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

The town received a very satisfactory supply of water throughout the year and no shortages occurred. The water was sampled each month by the staff of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board under whose control this service operates and results obtained showed the supply to be a pure one. The source of the water was the new Pitsford reservoir, being approximately 12 miles distant from Daventry. The water was pumped through mains to the Borough Hill storage reservoir which has a storage capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The high level of this local storage reservoir makes the water pressure very good.

The water continues to be moderately hard being measured at 120 parts per million degrees hardness and was free from plumbo-solvent action. Slight traces of iron were also found in the water and this was due to the presence of iron stone in the ground through which the water filters.

Nearby all the dwellings within the Borough have a piped supply, the exceptions being a few agricultural properties on the outskirts of the district where no mains are available. These latter properties have their own spring or well water supplies.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Suitable treatment of premises where certain infectious diseases or verminous conditions occurred was carried out. Very good results were obtained by the use of liquid and powder spraying in dealing with trouble from insect pests.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Practically the whole of the town is served by the main sewers except a small number of isolated dwellings on the outskirts of the area. The latter are nearly all provided with individual septic tanks.

The new sewage disposal works which were built and first came into operation $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago continued to operate very satisfactorily. These works were designed to deal with the sewage waste from a town of 6,000 population. Apart from the early stages when the plant was settling down it has worked very well.

The population of the town has risen during the past year to almost 6,000 and the stage has now been reached when further extensions must be planned to avoid overloading the sewage works. I have stated that since the new plant came into operation it has worked very effectively as a whole

but I would mention one exception, namely, that part of the plant which deals with the final drying of sludge. Here the number of drying beds has been insufficient to cope with the amount of sludge pumped from the settlement tanks. This is a matter which requires further consideration in the light of experience gained.

As soon as the areas of future development are made known, it will become necessary also to enlarge the older sewers in the town.

RODENT CONTROL

One part time rodent operator was engaged on these duties. A free service was provided for treatment against rats and mice at domestic premises; the baiting of sewers was also carried out. Certain factory premises were also being treated under contract arrangement with the Borough Council.

The following is a summary of the infestations treated during the year, i.e.

	<u>1961</u>
Dwellinghouses	35
Business Premises	4
Local Authority	4
Agricultural	-

REFUSE COLLECTION.

A weekly collection of refuse was made from all dwellings within the town. The refuse was disposed of at the Dodford Road tip, which is conveniently sited as it lies approximately 3 miles from the town and does not therefore involve a long haul once the refuse had been loaded onto the vehicle. It has been the practice to empty dustbins from the pavement onto the side of the collecting vehicle, however a new rear-loading type vehicle is to be purchased during the coming year. The use of this type of vehicle should facilitate collection and more than justify its extra cost.

The tip surface was sprayed regularly to prevent fly breeding and special attention given to deal with trouble from rat infestation.

The Council has now issued 81 dustbins to dwelling houses under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme which was started in 1954. An annual charge of 7/6d. is made for each bin supplied.

The use of paper sacks as storage containers in place of metal dustbins has many advantages from a health point of view. Due mainly to the present cost of the sacks this scheme is not yet in widespread use in this country although it is in parts of the Continent.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Five licences were granted permitting caravans to be stationed within the Borough. These were all sited in separate parts of the district and periodic inspection was made of these dwellings.

It would appear that the present small number of private sites are sufficient to meet the demand but as the town expands the Council may need to be prepared to help provide sites should difficulties arise from lack of suitable facilities.

PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS 1928-1936

20 licences were issued by the Council authorising the storage of petroleum spirit at premises within the Borough. This number is an increase of one licence on that of the previous year. The licence was issued to cover storage at the site of one of the new factories. Your Petroleum Inspector supervised the construction of this new petroleum store and the tanks were tested before being brought into use.

Routine inspections were carried out at all other licensed premises in order to secure compliance with the Regulations.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Although there was no public swimming bath open in the town I am pleased to state that the new outdoor pool was being built and had reached its final stages of construction. It was expected to be open to the public during the early part of 1962. The work of building this swimming pool commenced on 1st May 1961, and the cost was estimated to be £42,000. During the past 4 years £17,500 has been raised by the Daventry & District Swimming Pool Association towards the cost of the pool. This new amenity will add much to the recreational facilities available in Daventry and surrounding district.

This is surely an unparalleled example of the efforts of the people working with the Local Authority for the benefit of the town, and should be greatly commended.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Only 2 Council houses were built as compared with 54 houses for private occupation. A further 100 dwellings were planned for Messrs. British Timken Ltd. but the plan was postponed by financial restrictions imposed during the middle part of the year. For a similar reason the building of houses for slum clearance was abandoned.

20 Council houses became vacant and these were re-let to applicants on the housing register. Only three families were rehoused from condemned properties. At the end of the year there were 150 applications on the housing list as compared with 118 for the previous year. One third of these were from families living outside the Borough who wished to move into Daventry.

The period of the five year slum clearance programme has elapsed and of 117 houses originally listed as unfit 76 have been dealt with. A re-survey was carried out during the year when an additional 21 houses were listed as unfit. A considerable number of empty condemned houses were demolished notably at Abbey Street, London Road and the Brook Street areas.

The Standard Grant scheme has been in operation since 1958 and its operation goes some considerable way to raising the general standard of housing and helps to prevent the creation of new slums by allowing houses to deteriorate. The owners of tenanted property do not appear anxious to take part in the scheme in spite of the fact that a private landlord can now increase the controlled rent of a house by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his share of the expenditure on improvements. The majority of enquiries come from owner occupiers and many very good improvements have been obtained in this way.

It is hoped that the scheme to build some more bungalows for older persons will be possible in the near future as these are badly needed. Such a scheme would also help the local housing position as there are instances of only one persons living in Council houses with 3 bedrooms. Some of these people have applied for transfer into bungalows and by means of such voluntary moves it would be possible to re-let the larger houses to families with children. I should also like to see the early modernisation of pre-war Council houses. Many of the older tenants who have lived in these houses since they were first built would be glad of the extra comfort and convenience this scheme would afford.

A list of the different types of accommodation built by the Borough Council is given hereunder:-

			<u>Total</u>
<u>Pre-war</u>	2 Bedroomed Houses	20	
	3 Bedroomed Houses	86	
	4 Bedroomed Houses	<u>14</u>	120
<u>Post-war</u>	Flats	61	
	2 Bedroomed Houses	152	
	3 Bedroomed Houses	358	
	4 Bedroomed Houses	26	
	Bungalows	13	
	Shops	<u>1</u>	611
			<u> </u>
		Total	<u>731</u>
			<u> </u>

Included in the above figure are 275 houses built specially for rehousing families who have come into the town from overspill areas to work at the new factory built by Messrs. British Timken Ltd.

HOUSING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

			<u>Houses</u>
By the Local Authority	...	...	2
By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	54

I INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

1 (a)	Number of dwellinghouses inspected for Public Health or Housing Act defects	...	114
(b)	Number of Inspections made	...	287
2	Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense:-		
(a)	Number scheduled in original Slum Clearance programme 1955	...	117
(b)	Number dealt with 1955-1961	...	76
(c)	Remaining unfit houses	... ..	41
(d)	Number of additional houses found to be unfit as a result of re-survey made during 1961	... ..	21

II HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<u>In Clearance areas</u>	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year	
			Persons	Families
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	8	1	1
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Sec.43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
	<u>Not in clearance areas</u>			
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.16 or Sec.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	6	2	1
(5)	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	4	-	-

	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year	
		Persons	Families
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	-	-	-
(7a) Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	1	-	-
III UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sec.16(4) , 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	1	-	-
(9) Under Sec.17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sec.18 Housing Acts, 1957	2	2	1

IV UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal Action by local Authority	31	-
(12a) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	2	1
(12b) Sec. 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	-

V UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

NIL

VI PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT (IN CLEARANCE AREAS)

NIL

VII HOUSING ACT 1957 PART IV - OVERCROWDING

1 (a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at end of year	1
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	1

VII Contd.

1	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	9
2	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
3	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
	Number of persons concerned in such cases	11
4	Number of cases in which dwellinghouses became overcrowded again after Local Authority had taken steps to abate same	Nil

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1
Number of Certificates granted	1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(a) Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Number of applications for Discretionary Grants	1
Approved by local authority	1

(b) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Number of applications for Standard Grants	7
Approved by local authority	7

SECTION E

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRINK

Routine inspections were carried out of food exposed for sale at retail level and visits were made to the various types of food preparing premises throughout the town. These visits were made to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were met, and co-operation on the part of the occupiers of premises was generally very satisfactory. In this connection alterations and improvements were undertaken at various establishments.

More and more foods are being pre-packed by the manufacturers and their display in the shops often tied to the refrigerated cabinet. In dealing with pre-packed foods whether they are kept in a refrigerator or not, every shopkeeper must have a careful system of stock turnover. Contrary to general belief some cooked meat products such as meat pies should never be kept at an extremely low temperature and I hope food manufacturers will take adequate steps to inform shopkeepers how long this kind of food will keep fresh.

There are no slaughtering facilities in use in the town. One application by a private company, to build a new slaughterhouse was rejected during the year as it was badly sited.

Regular visits were made to premises where ice cream was sold and in addition inspections were carried out of vehicles used for sale of ice cream. No ice cream was manufactured locally.

Most of the milk delivered to the town came from two large Dairies whose premises are situated at Northampton; in addition two dairy farmers retailed their own milk in Daventry. All milk sold was either pasteurised, tuberculin tested or sterilised. 4 shops were also registered for the sale of bottled milk.

I am once again pleased to include in my report details of samples of food taken in the Borough by the Staff of the Northamptonshire County Council. These are listed below:-

Milk	10
Sausages	2
Fish Cakes	1
Meat Products	2
Slymbread	1
Butter	1
Jam	1
Ice Cream	1
Orange Drink	1
Whisky	2
Salmon paste	1
Pork pies	4
Sausage rolls	9
	—
Total	36
	—

The samples were entirely satisfactory with one exception. The manufacturers concerned were notified that their label describing the food might be misleading and they immediately agreed to amend their labels.

In addition 1,665 articles of food were checked for weight or measure during the year. 14 articles were found to be incorrect but the deficiencies were small and no special action was called for.

A small amount of tinned food-stuffs was submitted for condemnation by local traders and this was dealt with by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was a further decline in the notification of infectious diseases, the number falling from 119 to only 64. No serious outbreak of any sort occurred in the town. Apart from a few isolated notifications, a small number of cases of Sonne dysentery and measles were the only diseases occurring during the year. There were no cases of poliomyelitis, and no cases of whooping cough notified.

Diseases	Male	Female	Total	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-
Measles	22	26	48	-
Dysentery	7	5	12	-
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	1	1	2
" other forms	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	32	32	64	3

Measles

This disease though highly infectious is now like scarlet fever following a more benign course and seldom showing serious complications. However in the more delicate, and occasionally in normal children the unpleasant complications of ear or eye infections or pneumonia still occur. These are however usually soon and effectively dealt with by the large number of antibiotics that are now available.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified. This is another condition which is becoming largely more benign and the number of cases is declining. In young infants whooping cough can be a distressing disease, and the policy of many practitioners and of the County Council in promoting early immunization will, it is hoped, prevent early onset and cause an ultimate decline. The very high acceptance rate for triple immunizations, in this town, is no doubt a contributory cause in the low incidence of this disease and this hoped for decline may now already be evident.

Scarlet Fever

1 case only was notified. The disease continues in its mild phase.

Food Poisoning

One case only occurred. This was an isolated case, and the cause and source were not discovered.

Smallpox

There were no cases. My warning, of last year, of the possibility of the importation of smallpox by air travel was timely, as at the end of the year some cases of smallpox occurred in the Country. None fortunately in the County of Northamptonshire. In some areas there was considerable panic, and many demanded immediate vaccination. I would again stress that the time for vaccination is in infancy when complications are considered to be minimal, and once more I would stress the reminder to parents to have their infants vaccinated preferably between 5 and 18 months of age.

There were 20 primary vaccinations and 11 revaccinations. As there were 127 births in the town this falls far short of one hundred per cent; it is however a high figure and considerably in advance of the national average.

Diphtheria There were no cases.

There were a total number of 147 diphtheria immunizations, an increase from 120 last year. This is a truly remarkable figure and as there were 127 births, one can assume a hundred per cent diphtheria immunization rate. I expressed my gratification last year at the high figure achieved, and that this figure should have been surpassed is indeed a further cause for satisfaction. Both the public, nurses and the doctors are to be congratulated.

The diphtheria immunization is now nearly always used in conjunction with whooping cough and tetanus (lockjaw) as a triple antigen. The low rate of whooping cough is probably the result of this high acceptance rate to immunization. In addition 94 children have received booster immunization to diphtheria, a slight fall on last year's figure.

Sonné Dysentery

There were 12 cases, a similar figure to last year, and all these were isolated outbreaks being confined to families only. 11 cases came from three families, who had infected each other at the time of notification. Early isolation and hygiene measures prevented any further cases. The other case remained an isolated one in an adult woman, with no spread to others.

Poliomyelitis

No cases occurred. 179 cases were immunized and 471 received third injections. A further 503 received fourth injections.

Pneumonia

There were no notifications but there were 3 deaths from pneumonia.

Respiratory Infections

4 deaths are recorded from influenza, and 2 from bronchitis. The respiratory infections are now seldom a cause of death except as a terminal event, but remain a considerable cause of ill health. There are still the highest cause of loss of working hours, and bronchitis, nasal catarrh and sinus infections still are a source of much disability.

Details of immunisation and vaccination for the year 1961

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Primary	37	28	11	1	3	80
Re-vaccination	-	-	2	-	9	11

POLIO MYELITIS VACCINATION

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	15 & over	Third Inj's All ages	Fourth Inj's
22	98	7	11	4	17	12	171	179	471	503

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	Booster
Diphtheria Immunisation only	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	35
Combined Dip/ Whoop.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Triple	121	9	8	3	-	3	1	145	31
 Total Diphtheria Immunisations	 122	 9	 8	 3	 -	 4	 1	 147	 94
 Whooping Cough only	 -	 -	 -	 -	 -	 1	 -	 1	 1

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of
Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31/12/61 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1961	1 1960	2 1959	3 1958	4 1957	5-9 1952- 1956	10-14 1947- 1951	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	61	133	111	98	90	364	263	1125

TUBERCULOSIS

There was only 1 new case of tuberculosis. Three deaths are recorded. One was in a woman of 42 years from pulmonary tuberculosis first notified in 1953. The others were in a mother (78 years) and her son (54 years) who both died within a week of each other. The mother died of tuberculous peritonitis as well as pulmonary tuberculosis; the son died of pulmonary tuberculosis. Neither case had been notified, and were discovered only at the time of death. The son was working in a factory in the town, and arrangements were made by the County Council to investigate and find if there were any contacts. None were found fortunately.

Age and Sex distribution of new cases and deaths 1961

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1

Cases on Register at 31st December, 1961

Designation	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Other	Pulmonary	Other	
Notified in 1961	-	1	1	-	2
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	-	-	1	-	1
Cured	1	-	-	-	1
Removals	1	-	-	-	1
Remaining	20	3	15	1	39

VISITS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The report of the visits of the Unit are given, and our thanks to Dr. Gerrard the Medical Director of the Unit for supplying us with these figures are expressed.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

DAVENTRY - FIFTH SURVEY

4/5/61 - 11/5/61
7/7/61 - 10/7/61

Response from firms - 58%

Held on 4 sites

Summary of Work

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken ...	1,338	919	2,257
No. recalled for large films ...	37	18	55
No. recalled for clinical examination	10	6	16
No. referred to chest clinic ...	7	2	9
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	982	666	1,648
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	356	253	609

Results of cases referred to Chest Clinic

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment	1	1	2
--	---	---	---

(These were newly discovered cases;
neither had positive sputum;
1 had a previous satisfactory M.M.R. examination)

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring

occasional supervision ...	-	1	1
Healed pulmonary tuberculosis ...	1	-	1
Secondary metastases ...	1	-	1
Sarcoidosis ...	1	-	1
Pneumonitis ...	2	-	2
Pulmonary fibrosis ...	1	-	1
	7	2	9

Results of cases clinically examined by the Medical Director but not referred to Chest Clinic

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis ...	-	1	1
Depressed sternum ...	-	1	1
Congenital absence R. pectoral muscle	1	-	1
Congenital cardiac abnormality ...	-	1	1
Acquired cardiac abnormality ...	-	1	1
Normal ...	2	-	2
	3	4	7

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT
CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>
Boot and Shoe Firms	263	-		-	
Other Firms	841	1		-	
General Public	1,150	1	.87	-	
T.B. Positive Reactors	3	-		1	
TOTAL	2,257	2	.89	1	.44

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE
No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

STEAD & SIMPSON LTD.,
DAVENTRY

17/11/61

Response - 82%

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken ...	173	135	308
No. recalled for large films ...	3	2	5
No. recalled for clinical examination	-	-	-
No. referred to chest clinic ...	-	-	-
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	152	116	268
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	21	19	40

DANETRE HOSPITAL,
DAVENTRY

25/9/61

Response - 93%

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken ...	22	52	74
No. recalled for large films ...	-	-	-
No. recalled for clinical examination	-	-	-
No. referred to chest clinic ...	-	-	-
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	14	28	42
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	8	24	32

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT
CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Group	No. Examined	Active P.T.	Rate per Thousand	Inactive P.T.	Rate per Thousand
Staff	62	-		-	
Residents	12	-		-	
TOTAL	74	-		-	

SECTION G

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I - Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories with Mechanical Power	32	48	2	-
(ii) Factories without Mechanical Power	14	21	1	-
(iii) Other premises under Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	14	15	3	-
	60	84	6	Nil

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of Prosecution
	Found	Remedied	Ref. to H. M. Insp.	Ref. by H. M. I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Vent. (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (except outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	-	2	Nil

PART VIII - Outworkers

Number of outworkers registered during the year ... 2

In these two cases the work was in connection with the making of wearing apparel (i.e. Boot & Shoe trade). Both premises were suitable for the carrying out of such work.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Housing:

No. of inspections made	...	...	287
Overcrowding	...	...	14
Drainage, W.Cs., Sinks etc.	...	...	81
Miscellaneous housing Visits	...	...	132
Food and Drugs and ancillary provisions ..		...	59
Food - Inspection and Condemnation	...	...	22
Shops	...	...	37
Petroleum Licensing and Supervision	...	...	31
Refuse Collection	...	...	14
Refuse Disposal	...	...	8
Verminous Premises and Infestations	...	...	7
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	41
Pig keeping and other animal complaints ..		...	14
Nuisances	...	...	23
Public Conveniences..	...	...	7
Theatres, Hotels and Places of Entertainment		...	18
Rodent Control	...	...	71
Schools	...	...	9
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	19
Interviews and Visits to Housing Applicants and Tenants of Council Houses	...	...	423
			<hr/>
			1,317
			<hr/>

